THE VIRGINIUS SETTLEMENT

Correspondence Between the United States and Spain on the Indemnity Question.

THE PITY OF SPAIN.

Eighty Thousand Dollars To Be Paid in Satisfaction of Reclamations.

Vigorous Language of the American Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875. The Secretary of State to-day communicated to the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of that body, the correspondence between the United States and the Spanish government in relation to the claim for indemnity from Spain for the execution at Santiago de Cuba of Americans who were on board the Virginius. The Secretary reports ment entered into by Minister Cushing and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The correspondence dates as far back as November 29, 1873, giving the origin of the Virginius difficulty and includes the Fish-Polo protocol; also the report of the naval Court of Inquiry, convened by Secretary Robeson January 3, 1874, which shows the remote causes of the loss of the Virginius were the weakness of the Buil, resulting from age and neglect, and the deterioration of the bollers from the same causes, which examination was made of them at the Tortugas. The Board say that the conduct of the officers in enarge was praisewortny and becoming to thorough seamen.

In July, 1874, Minister Cushing Wrote to Secre-

tary Fish, among other things:—
I entertain a confident belief that with a steady, but patient persistence of reciamation we shall, in good time, reach a satisfactory solution of most, if not all, or the unsettled questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius.

In November, 1874, Secretary Fish communicated to the President the infermation which came into his possession confidentially, showing what Spain proposed to do for Great Britain. From this it appears the number of British unfortunates was nineteen-ten white and nine colored. Five hunared pounds sterling were to be given for each white and £300 sterling for each colored person, the whole sum being £7,700 sterling.

Minister Cushing on November 25 informed the Secretary of State that the Spanish government would do the same for the United States as it would for Great Britain.

Secretary Fish informed Minister Cushing that the United States would not take less. Secretary Fish's instructions to Minister Cusning are as follows. They are dated November 28, 1874:--

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CUSHING.
In settlement of all the crew not claimed by great Britain, and for whom she did not receive indemnity, and who must be treated as American Seamen, no less sum can be reserved for any than that paid Engiand, for white persons—namely, not less than \$2,500. The captain, mate, engineers, pursers and doctor should be allowed more. Three of the passengers takin are understood to have been American cities and must be allowed for the same as the others. INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CUSHING.

Vou will ask indemnity for detention and imprisoning and for losses sustained by those of the crew and passengers who are American citizens who were not executed. We understand the number to be fitten of the crew, including two engineers and one assistant and four of the passengers—nineteen in all.

During the correspondence between Minister Cushing and Minister of State Ulloa, November

A the latter says:—

1 believe that in these lines I have fully demonstrated to how high a point the Spanish government carries its conciliatory sentiments and its centre to maintain, with that of President Grant's, a worthy and cordial understanding jounded in reciprocal cateem.

On the Soth of December, 1874, Secretary Fish

Wrote to Minister Cushing as follows:—

SECRETARY FISH TO MINISTER CUSHING.

SIR—Your despates, No. 177, with which was enclosed a copy of the elaborate note of Mr. Ulioa on the question of the Virginus in reply to your communications, and a copy of his private note, forwarded at the same time, has been received. I have read the note of Mr. Ulioa with interest and careful attention. While I cannot agree with many of his assumptions and arguments I must express satisfaction with its general tone and tendency, and with its temper and conclinatory supressions. In this view it is in marked contrast with some of the papers which have in the past emmanted from the officials in Spain. So far as the questions in difference are concerned, the general correspondence of this department with admirral Polo, and of yourself with the Minister of State, thily present the views of this government. Admiral Pole, and of yourself with the Minister of State, unly present the views of this government. Further argument would amount to a repetition. In lact, Mr. Ulloa's note is to be taken as an answer to your communication, so as to complete the record. I must, however, express my regret that Mr. Ulloa should have deemed it necessary, even it in deterence to public feeling in Spain, to refer to the executions at Santlago as "the strict indiffment of the laws in special circumstances," or as called for by "the imperious voice of duty." or 10 take from the moral effect of the indemnity proposed by characterizing circumstances," or as called for by "the imperious voice of duty;" or to take from the moral effect of the indemnity proposed by characterizing the reparation as "actuated by sentiments of pity consequent on a daty limitled and se caused by a besire to alleviate the instortunes of those who suffer through punishment imposed on others by the law." I could have hoped that a review of all the facts attending the executions, and a consideration at this late day of those barcarous and cruet acts, happly without a parallel, would have deterred the accomplished Minister of State from the use of any expressions, and from allowing himself to be committed to any views tending to justify those executions. While such expressions accompanying an offer of settlement may not prevent the acceptance of the offer, this government would fall in its duty did it not signify its dissent from expressions tending to justify or apologize for the acts, and this may be done, as suggested by you and approved in my telegram of December II, by a government in regard to the acts complained of. Without considering what supposed necessity may demand such an apparent justification, I cannot but believe that had Spain joined the civilized world in a denunciation of these executions, and had she long since visited prompt and effective punishment on the guilty parties, the moral support she would have gained thereby would have largely exceeded any corresponding detriment.

On the lith of February, 1875, Mr. Cushing the content of the street of the street of the street of the would have gained thereby would have largely exceeded any corresponding detriment.

On the 11th of February, 1875, Mr. Cushing wrote to Senor Castro, the Spanish Minister of State, expressing his views as to the precise som of indemnity proper to be allowed to the United States in the matter of the Virginius, and in the course of this communication said :-

Tour Excellency will observe, in reading the mote of Mr. Uliou to Mr. McDonnell of August e, stat the sum paid to Great Britain in this behalf purports to be an advance or partial payment, leaving the total amount to be fixed by inture negotiation. Now, as Your Excellence has siready, induced by a laudable desire of concord, agreed that the sum nilowed to the United States shall be unconditional, I propose, in the same desire of concord, that it shall be definitive and without againg the door remain popels for inreher reciaoustion in the premises, which proposal cannot but be acceptable to the Spanish government. Moreover, the attangements made with Great Britain comprehended another condition, which, as I think. It is nor the interest both of Spain and the United States to prefernist; that is, the engagement of Great Britain to account to Spain for the distribution of the sum in the first listance accounted. It seems to me that such a constitute might lead to dispute, which it will be better for our own respective governments to prevents and only the dispute of the sum in the first listance accounted. MR. CUSHING TO SENOR CASTRO.

points Mr. Cushing wont on to propose that \$80,000 04 paid by Spain to cover all claims of the United Stat a for pecuniary incommity in the matter, and that this sum should be considered final and se intrusted as regards its distribution to the tiverection of the United States. Said het-

If your Excellency shall be pleased to signify assent to these views it will be my most agreeable duty to releavant will be my most agreeable duty to releavant nome that this patient controversy, transmitted to you by previous administrations, has by our joint efforts been a length concluded in a manner honorable to but nations and emmently conducte to a permanent understanding between the respective governments.

On the 15th of the same month Minister Castro replied to Mr. Cushing concerning the Spanish government's full acceptance of the propositions stated. On the 18th idem Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Secretary Fish he points of the convention selegraphed to Mr. Cushing that the President

Mr. Cushing, as soon as he received and presented his credentials, to sign the final agreement and telegraph the fact.

On the 2d of March, 1875, Mr. Cushing telegraphed

to Secretary Fish as follows:—
credentials have arrived, but will not be delivered until after hearing from you. All the European Powers have recognized Allonso. THE DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT is as follows:---

In consideration of the reason set forth and the rectamations made reciprocally in various conterences to that effect between His Excellency bon Alexandro Castro, Minister of State, and His Excellency Mr. Caleb Cushing, representative of the United States, as also of the notes which have passed between them, and desiring, at the same time, to put an end, by means of an equitable and friendly record, to the reclamations presented by the government of the United States in consequence of what occurred at Santiago de Cuoa in regard to the persons of the officers, crew and passengers of the steamer Virginius, it being understood that from these reclamations are to be excluded in so far as respects the samp's company all individuals indemnified as British subject, and with respect to passengers, including only certain American citizens, they have agreed:—

First—The Spanish government engages to de-First-The Spanish government engages to de-liver to that of the United States the sum of \$80,000, or 400,000 pesetas, for the purpose of re-lief of the families or persons of the ship's com-pany and passengers aboard of the steamer Vir-

ginius.

Second—The government of the United States
engages to accept the sum mentioned in satisfaction of reclamations of any sort which in the sense
of pecuniary indemnification in this behalf might
otherwise be advanced against the Spanish gov-

Third-When the sum referred to in article 1 There-were the sum reserved to in article I shall have been received the President of the United States will proceed to distribute the same among the families or the persons interested in the form and manuer which he may judge most equitable, without being obliged to give an account of this distribution to the Spanish government.

ment.

Fourth—The payment of the \$100,000 or 400,000 pessens small be effected by the Spanish government at Madrid in specie and in three periods of two months earch, \$20,000 or 150,000 pessens for each of the first two instalments and \$20,000 or 100,000 pessens in the last.

Fifth—The present agreement will be ratified by both of the undersigned as soon as his Excellency the representative of the United States shall have presented his credential letters which accredit

presented his credential letters which accredit him as Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty Secretary Fish telegraphed Minister Cushing, March 3, 1875:-

You are authorized to present credentials if im-nediately thereafter dual agreement will be Minister Cushing telegraphed Secretary Fish,

Official agreement has been signed, substantially as telegraphed on the 2d. Credentials to be presented on the 10th. Minister Cushing again telegraphed, March 12:-

Oredentials presented the 10th. Ratification signed the 11th and sent the same day by express. NEW YORK CITY.

The annual ball of the Purim Association is announced for this evening at the Academy of Music. Some workmen discovered the body of a new-born infant in a closet, at No. 253 Delancey street,

Professor R. Ogden Doremus will this evening give at Association Hall the first of his three lec-tures on the "Scientific History of the Creation." On Saturday last sneak thieves entered the First-second street, and succeeded in carrying off property valued at \$200. The police have no clew to the thieres. apartments of Mr. M. G. Friend, at No. 313 East

Mr. David Dudley Field repeated his capital lecture on "Voyaging Around the World" before a large and appreciative audience last evening, at Association Hall, for the benefit of the Home for

Association Hail, for the Christian Care.

John Hannegan, residing at No. 1,213 Third avenue, while working in the stone quarry, Fifty-ninth street and the East River, was seriously in-jured on the head and back by a stone isling upon him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. J. S. Newberry read a paper on fossil fishes last evening before the Lyceum of Natural Ristory. and Mr. Freeman described the great silurian axis of Northern Illinois, the entertainment attracting an intelligent, though not a crowded, audience. The Woman's Social Education Society will meet

day at three o'clock P. M. Mrs. Dr. English, of Bricksburg, N. J., will read an essay; subject, "Woman and her Duties." Ladies are especially invited to attend. James Williams, a boy nine years of age, accidentally fell through a hatchway to the floor be-

low while playing, at No. 53 Warren street, sustaining a fracture of the skull and breaking his coliar bone. He was conveyed by the ambulance to the Park Hospital. Charles Winne, living at No. 332 Front street,

attempting to get on the platform, sustaining a compound fracture of the right leg. Police Sargeon Powell attended the injured boy and had him removed to his home. The association for the relief of the poor of the Tenth ward distributed rations to 250 destituts

day. They nope to keep their store open until the 1st of April. The Singing Society, Wolfsschiuscht, will give a grand performance at the New York Stadt Theatre, on the 24th inst., for the benefit

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Effects of the Military Expedition to the Black Hills.

FEARS OF ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

The Discussion on the Admission of Pinchback.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875. Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Priving, reported back a resolution to print 60 autitional copies of the third annual report of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, for the use of the Senate.

He also reported back from the same committee a resolution of Mr. Alcorn to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Commission of Engineers upon the subject of the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, with an amendment reducing the copies to 2,000, and, as amended, it was

Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kansas, submitted a reso lution requesting the President to transmit to the if not incompatible with the public interest, any information in his possession in regard to the proposed emigration to the Black Hills country in the Sioux Indian Reservation; whether said emigration is with the consent of, the Indians holding said country under the treaty of February 24, 1869, and if not, what measures will be taken with reference to the same.

Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn., inquired if that reso lution did not come within the objection raised by his colleague (Mr. Ferry) against the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton a few days since in regard to the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess.

Mr. INGALLS replied he thought not. This reso lution proposed no legislation. If anything was to be done in regard to this expedition it must be done speedily. It was well known that the Sioux Indians were the most bloodthirsty of all the ladians in our country; they numbered about 50,000, of whom 40,000 had been receiving rations from the government. He read from the treaty between these Indians and the government, in which the latter promised no white people should be permitted to invade the territory, and the Indians promised to withdraw all opposition to the Pacific Railroad For some time past there had been rumors that gold existed in the Black Hills region, and it was gold existed in the Black Hills region, and it was said a party was now organizing to go there. If this was merely a question between the gold hunters and the Indians he would look upon the result with Indincence, but the Indians were irritated by the innitary expedition which visited the Black Hills last summer, and the danger now was that if this proposed expedition should be permitted to go there the Indians would regard themselves as relieved from the requirements of the treaty and descend upon the settlements in Kansas and Nebraska, and another cloody Indian war would ensue this summer. It gold existed in that country some time it would be occupied by white people. He thought it best to advise the people who proposed going there now of the dangers and perils they would incur.

Mr. Earon said he had no doubt the President of the United States would do his entire duty in this matter and take such steps as might be necessary to carry out the requirements of the treaty. He (Mr. Eaton) did not see what good would oe accomplished by the passage of this resolution.

Mf. Indials said he had every confidence in the President doing his duty. But by passing this resolution the people would be informed of the circumstances under which this region was held by the Indians, as many were ignorant of the true constition of affairs now. Everything indicated that the country was on the verge of one of the subtle contagions called a gold lever, which would result in the ruin of many.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfairshed business, being the resolution for the dates senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., said the Senator from Louisiana. said a party was now organizing to go there. If

the unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchack as a United states Sonator from Louislana.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., said the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morion) a lew days ago argueutaat when the President was sailed upon to suppress domestic violence, under the act of 1765, his compliance with the call involved the determination of the lawfulness of the authority making the call, and that the Senate was conclusively bound by the action of the President. He (Mr. Ferry) did not concur in that argument. The proposition was repugnant to the constitution in its plainest terms and destructive to the independence of both House of Congress. The Senate derived its powers from the constitution. It required no legislation, no act of Congress to define the mode by which the Senate should exercise its powers. The President derived his authority from the act of 1795; but the Senate had the power to inquire into the election of any of its members before the act of 1795 was passed. If the effect of that act was to conier upon the President power to determine conclusively upon the legitimacy of the Legislature electing a Senator or the Executive of the State signing his credentials so as to control the Senate when making inquiry as to the election of a member, then the act was void.

families, is their store, No. 104 Allen attent, yeater day. They nope to keep their store open until the live of the case of the control of t

vote. He cid not mean to say that all the frauds in Louisiana originated with the democratic party there. They were originated and perpetrated by a few adventurers, through whom the democratic masses in the State had been led to believe that they were outraged. Mr. West then quoted at some leugth from the testimony before the Senate Committee to show that Kellogy was legally elected, and also from the report made to the flours of Representatives by Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye, in which they expressed the opinion that Kellogy evolved a majority of the votes in 1872. Referring to this report, he said those gentlemen had investigated the matter.

port, he said these gentlemen had investigated the matter.

Mr. Daws, dep., of Mass., said he had private conversations with those gentlemen, and he believed it was their opinion that kellogy had received a majority of the votes, but they had not investigated the subject.

Mr. Wass, resuming his argument, stid his state had been carraged in keeping out one of her senators. Reuse to admit Pincuback how, and the verdict would go out to the country once more that the Kellogy government was a franctione and violence would have full sway in the state again, and the White League would nuster and there would be no peace.

Mr. Sartisbury, (dem.) of Del., presented attitional evidence in the case of Whilam K. Sebastian, in support of the claim of his heirs to have the resolution expending him from the senate in 18st, rescinded. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ferny, (rep.) of Mich., presented a letter of the Hon. C. C. Washburn on the same subject, which was referred to the same committee.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Moeroe, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

PREACHERS' EXPERIENCES WITH LITTLE HYMN BOOKS AND UNSUITABLE TUNES.

The subject of hymnology was discussed yesterday in the Methodist Preachers' meeting by Rev. Dr. Bottome, Mr. browning, of Brooklyn; Dr. James Porter, Dr. True, Dr. Crook and Rev. W. P. Corbitt. These speakers took strong ground against any change in the present hymn book, except to re-arrange and improve its classifica tion, which, it is generally conceded, is as substitute for a few non-rythmical hymns which it contains now some of those motern hymns expressive of the religious awakenings of the present. Dr. Bottome insisted that the hymn book is tae liturgy of the Methodist Episcopai Church, that it is based very largely on the articles of reigion and these are believed to be Biblical in their doctrinal statements. Hence if the hymn book shall not be enlarged, neither should it be reduced shall not be enlarged, neither should it be reduced in size to 250 or 350 hymns, as proposed last week by Dr. Warren, of Brooklyn. Dr. Porter gave some humorous flustrations of the puzzle and trouble he had been put to several times this winter while preaching in churches in Brooklyn and on Long Island where little hymn books were used which find not contain anything that he required as appropriate to his subjects. Dr. True did not like to have the same hymn sung to the same time over and over again, and described the mental agony that Cowber's beautiful hymn.

There is a fountain filed with blood, &c., gave him when sung to the time "Fountain." to

There is a fountain filled with blood, &c., gave him when sing to the time "Fountain." to which it almost invariably is sing. Dr. Crook thought it highly important that the right theology should be taught to the children in the Sabbath schools and to the people in the class and prayer meetings as well as in the preaching services, and nence he tavored the hymns of the Wesleys and of those associated with them father than the light songs of the present day.

THE HYMNS OF THE CHURCH as often hinder as help the preaching, and as much care should be shown in the selection of the hymns to be sung as of the lesson read of the text and sermion. He instanced a case in which he went to a church to preach a series of sermions in which he used the same text, but in the little hymn book in use in the church there were but three hymns that suited his theme. These he gave out to be sung on three successive Saobaths.

three hymns that suited his theme. These he gave out to be sung on three successive Sabbaths, and then the church officials called on him to know why he selected these so often. He told them that their book contained none others to suit, and as he had other sermons in the same course still to preach he should use the same hymns. This was too much for them, and at his next visit the old hymn book was reinstalled in its place in the pulpit and in the pews. Mr. Corbitt was describing

its place in the pulpit and in the pews. Mr. Corbitt was describing

"THE CONSECUTIVE CONCATENATION"
of something connected with the nymn book, when his brethien langhed outright at the absurd juxtaposition of the words. He took it good humoredly, however, and excased himself by saying that he had very little brains leit on Monday after his Sunday labors. He had enough left, however, to institute a comparison between modern hymn writers and the Wesleys as about the same proportion as a flickering dip light has to God's great sunlight, or as the sermons of the present day compare with the sermons of the fresh that copie with the sermons of the fathers. To show the beauty and symmetry of the hymns of the Methodist Episcopai church Mr. Corbitt cited a selection lately made by a brother with whom he exchanged. The direct hymn was

O, where shall rest be found;

O, where shall rest be found: the second-Lord, I believe a rest remains:

and the third-

Now I have found the ground wherein My soul's anchor may remain. And these were used as appropriate to a sermon on holmess. Next Monday Mr. Lyford, of Utan, will entertain the meeting with some remarks on Mormonism as he sees it in its native nideousness. many for thirteen years, and went as chaplain with his countrymen against France, entered Paris with the German army and remained in that raris with the German army and remained in that city during the reign of terror of the Commune and for some time after. About a year ago he was transferred to America and appointed to the charge in which he died. He was a strong preacher and a good man.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Sunday School Association was held last night at the Broadway Tabernacie. Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. Addresses were made by Rev. Charles H. Everest, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Henry Varley, of London. The former gentleman took for his subject "A Christian Home as an Auxiliary to Successful Christian Home as an Auxinary to Successful Sabbath School Teaching." The minister argued that without good Caristian homes it was impossible to bring up children in the right path. He pointed the difference be ween the little street araos and the eminaren of parents who taugut them to go to Christ early. Prous people who hed prayer at home and who set an example to their children by regular attendance at chorch need never lear that their gray nairs would be brought down in sorrow to the grave, for godly emidren made godly men and women. He boped the time would yet come when all large cities and towns would be full of places where poor little walls could be induced to come and hear the Word of God preached, and be taught to lean on Him for whose name's sake the sids of little enlidren are forpiven.

whose name's sake the sins of little children are forniven.

Mr. Varley then gave an exposition of the lesson "Joshua's Warning." The lecturer hardly tononed on the subject, nowever, merely stating that joshua was warned to seek a godly lie, out at once branched off to the subject of the early training of children. He spoke of the necessity of early fitting them, while their minds were joung and easily moulded, for usefulness in after the. That ing of children. He spoke of the necessity of early ntring them, while their minds were young and easily moulded, for usefulness in after life. That was the time to sow the good seed, and if this was done, and their minds properly cared for, the impression would rarely be eradicated in after life. Mr. Varley spoke of his own family as an evidence of the fact, and stated that he thanked God that his children had sought Christ in early life, and ne advised all those present who were blessed with children to try his example and to use every exertion to bring their children to a knowledge of the fact that Christ died for them, and that it was only through him that they could be saved. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, many standing during the entire service. The puipit was handsomely decorated with dowers, on a white background, the name "Christ." An appropriate hymn was then sung by the choir.

GENERAL GRANT AS A PRESBY-TERIAN PREACHER.

Rev. Dr. Wills, of Georgia, has given to an At lanta Herald reporter the following account of an interview with President Grant:-"I called at noon and had a pleasant interview with the Chief Magiatrate, who is enjoying fine health and looks as grave as an old-inshioned Presbyterian preacher. He inquired about the state of things in Georgia, and spoke pleasantly or Governor Brown, and in the course of conversation we man or high character and decided spility, and that he was executing the laws initially, without regard to race, color or previous condition. He said that house lineasing and Atlanta were the two most prosperous chies in the extrebel States. He hopes to visit Georgia at some inture day. He was in Atlanta in '66, but had not time to remain but a few hours." noon and had a pleasant interview with the Chief

PISTOL ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

Thomas Ryan, William Collins, Joseph Tower and Richard Davidson, all boys of 15 years, became engaged in an alterestion last evening at the corher of Columbia and Bush streets, Brookiya. After gively exchange of blows, Davidson drew a small pocket pistor and fired. The builet struck him in the left dand, and severed one of his fingers. The injured hat was removed to the College Hondital, and the other boys were arrested. PORT JERVIS.

Excitement and Alarm Among the Villagers.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

The Effect of the Change in the Weather.

NEW EXPERIMENTS WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE

PORT JERVIS, March 15, 1875.

Intense excitement was created in this place late last night by the report that the river was rising rapidly above Narrowsburg, thirty miles above here, and that Big Eddy ice had gone out and was pushing the great jam between that place and Halbert's Bend. According to the report the water was damming back from Halbert's Be the whole of the extensive flat on the Pennsylvanta side of the river was flooded. The ice dam in the bend was momentarily expected to break. when the whole mass of ice and water would soon be sent crashing upon the upper end of the gorge at this place. People in the lower part of the town were wild with excitement for some time, and active preparations were making for regram, which had been sent to Narrowsburg, stating that the ice was still solid in the Eddy, and no break-up was possible under the then state of the water. This had the effect of quethowever, that beneath the reeling of security that the people now profess to enjoy there is a still stronger sense of uneasiness and apprehension for the result of the ice-jam.

A rain storm-cold, from the northeast-has prevailed a great part of the day; but the body of water that has fallen is inconsiderable. To-night the appearances are that the weather will clear

water that has railen is inconsiderable. To-night the appearances are that the weather will clear during the night. The river shows no sign of rising; indeed, all the thaw of last week has not added a foot to the height of the stream at this place. The wast body of snow along the streams nas absorbed the great body of water, which accounts for their unchanged condition. This fact increases the probability that when the water does come it will come with a rush and at an unexpected hour.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPERIMENTS.

The new supply of nitro-glycerine having arrived, the operations on the fee were renewed this iorenoon and the large blast in the terminal wail of the gorge was made. This wall it is found is twelve leet thick above the water and ten leet below, formed of layers of ice thirty inches thick. The blast fore up a large portion of the wall, but the excavation receiving the charge laxing been made too far from the channel already uncovered, none of the broken free reached the water, and it required three smaller blasts to throw the debris in the channel. The work is to be continued on toward the bridge, the President of that company, not so certain as he was a week ago that hae danger is all past, having consented to contribute loward parchasing intro-glycerine, the Eric Railway Company having furnished all that has beed used thus far.

PRAYERS AT THE CHURCHES.

The ice gorge was mentioned in all the churches here yesterday. In the Methodist caurch, Rev. A. R. Shaw preached on "Prayer," and said that the arts of man had been employed for weeks in combating the toreatening gorge. Now use prayer—pray to God, with faith, and all will be well." The item and of God had not once been asked. "The nand of man has failed to remove the threatening gorge. Now use prayer—pray to God, with faith, and all will be well." The item, with the hands of the Great Ruller, It (the gorge) is a trial of our faith. The true Christian hees but the hand of God, and knows that it is raining very har along the upper waters of the Def

sees but the and of cod, and knows that with Him all things are well."

A despatch received to night says that it is raining yer; hard along the upper waters of the Dehaware and has been since noon. This will undoubtedly raise the river quite rapidly, and it it continues raining through the night a flood will be the result.

THE FOG.

THE DELAY TO TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC. From an early hour yesterday morning it became Manhattan Island from either the New Jersey or the Long Island shore whether they should take the chance of reaching their destination by means of ferry travel or enjoy a quiet hour or two at home with the family. The fog was so dense and the outlook was so undesirable that it resolved itself into a question as to wnether one should telegraph to the bank or the store that the boats were delayed on account of the fog or take the enance of making an explanation in the morning. Aiter all, but little difficulty was experienced in the morning. Business men who were anxious to be at the "office" at nine o'clock were not seriously delayed. But later a was trouble. Almost any number of narrow escapes were resorted, but the danger existed more in the imaginations of the passengers than anything eise. Considerable anxiety was occasioned during the day by the report that the steamer Shady Side, on the Harlem line, had been unfortunate enough to run down a tug, but the rumor could not be authenticated.

Last ingit the boats were much decayed and travel greatly impeded.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudaus's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Pharmacy, Herand Building:

1874, 1875,

3 A. M. 27 34 3:30 P. M. 45 43
6 A. M. 28 35 6 P. M. 43 42
9 A. M. 29 37 9 P. M. 32 33
12 M. 36 40 12 P. M. 32 38

Average temperature yesterday. 3834

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 3434

WINTER BREAKING UP.

LIGHTNING, THUNDER AND BAIN IN CONNEC-TICUT.

NEW HAVEN, March 15, 1875. The rain which has failen here all day began at about six o'clock last evening. It still continues with a prospect of dispelling the present heavy covering of snow and making havoc of the ice in the harbor. Early this morning a rain storm, acthe harbor. Early this morning a rain storm, accompanied with lightning and very heavy thunder, passed over the Western portion of the State. Though it did not reach this city a rising temperature indicates an early disappearance of the snow, which has been with us uninterruptedly for more than three months. A protracted rain at this time would swell the streams everywhere in the State and be the means of destroying a vast amount of property. From all quarters reports of fee on the streams every much thicker than in many previous years are received, and the impression prevails that when the fee becomes loosened and rusnes with the forments towards the sea everything in its path will os carried to destruction.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Pa., March 16, 1875. The Susquehanna is rising very slowly. The ice is very rotten, but there are no signs of its breaking up.

HAIL STORM AND FLOODS. CINCINNATI, Onio, March 15, 1875.

A special despaten to the Commercial from Monteith, Mich., sa)s a hall storm of great severity raged there for fifteen minutes yesterday, demolraged there for fifteen minutes yesterday, demolishing everything that came in its way. Twentyfour hours after it fell stones were found measuring twelve incess in circumierence.

The country in the neighborhood of Mendon,
Mich, is reported overflowing with water, with
the bridges over St. Joseph River in danger and
the railroad track submerged.

The Wabash River at Decatur, Ind., is reported
very high and the destruction of the bridges imminent. The roads are impassable from floods and
the farmers foar great damage from high water.

At Terre Haute the Wabash is reported bank
full and still rising. A bridge belonging to the
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad,
over the Illinois River, at Peorla, has been carried away by the flood, interrupting travel over
that line. At McConnellsville, Ohio, lightning
this morning struck the cupols of the Universalist
church, huring heavy timbers a distance of 200
lect and demoitshing the cupola.

SPRING FRESHETS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15, 1878. A special to the Gazette from Fort Wayne says he recent warm weather and heavy rains have

caused the heavy snow which accumulated them to melt rapidly, swelling all the streams. The St. Joseph and Maumee rivers are very high. A new from bridge over the latter stream, fitteen miles from Fort Wayne, was swept away by the ice this morning and other bridges are reported in

A FATAL TORNADO.

HAIN AND HAIL STORM IN MISSISSIPPI-FOUR PERSONS KILLED AT RIENZL CORISTII, Miss., March 15, 1875.

A terrible tornado of rain and halt passes over this part of the country about three o'clock this morning, doing great damage, especially at Rienzi, ten miles south of here, where the whole town was nearly destroyed, four persons killed

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME

TONY PASTOR, LONGFELLOW AND HELEM THE WINNERS.

The trotting events at the Hippodrome continue nightly to draw together large audiences. all of whom are exceedingly well pleased with the several contests. When the heats are closely contested, as is often the case, the pleasure of the spectators is frequently attested by genuine enthusiasm, and from one end of the immense enclosure to the other there are clapping hearty cheers. No pleasanter picture can be imagined than is thus presented. Mothers, daughters, sisters, fathers, sons and brothers are often in groups in all portions of the nouse and very often contribute to the excitement of the occasion by speculating on the winners, while in the "betting corner" there are to be seen the fraternity who, in the summer months, do but little else than attend turf reunions.

There were three events on the programme last

evening, the first being a purse of \$225, mile heats, best three in five, between Vandewater's sorre gelding Tony Pastor, Hynard's bay gelding Frank, Dan Mace's bay gelding Boston, Ben Mace's bay geiding Dick and Manee's roan geiding Copper-bottom. Boston was the favorite, with Copper-bottom selling as second choice. Tony Pastor proved the winner, to the bitter disappointment of those who think they are usually sufficiently bottom selling as second choice. Tony Pastor proved the winner, to the bitter disappointment of those who think they are usually sufficiently well posted to "make up the slate." The second contest was a purse of \$250, two miles and repeat, in which there were Ben Mace's bay gelding Longiellow, Rogers' bay mare Belessie, Dan Mace's bay gelding Brown Prince and Nodine's bay mare Bele. Longiellow wen the race without difficulty. The last event on the programme was a purse of \$200, mile and repeat, in which there were three starters, these being Rogers' bay mare Helen, Dan Mace's brown mare Joste and Nodine's black gelding General. Josie was brst choice in the few pools sold, but she man't foot enough to go to the iront, Helen winning the race in style, this result being brought about, perhaps, more by Rogers' riding than the mare's speed.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROM, New YORK, March 15, 1875—TROTTING.—Purse of \$220, mile hears, best three in five, under saddie; \$100 to the Inst. \$60 to the second, \$40 to the unird and \$25 to the lourth norse.

Geo. Vandewater's s. g. Tony Pastor... 3 1 1 1

fourth horse. Geo. Vandewater's s. g. Tony Pastor.... 3 1 1 1 Geo., Andewater's S. g. Tony fastor. 3 1 1 1 3 3 Dan Mace's b. g. Frank. 1 4 3 3 Dan Mace's b. g. Boston. 2 2 2 2 Ben Mace's b. g. Dick. 4 5 5 5 Feter Manee's R. g. Copperbottom. 5 5 4 4 Time, 2:57—2:553(-2:49—2:51).

Same Evening.—Purse of 2:50, two miles and repeat, under saddle; \$100 to the first, \$75 to the second, \$50 to the third and \$25 to the lourth horse.

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1.56 2:48½ 5:48½ 5:44½
Second heat. 3:50 2:48½ 5:48½
SAME EVENING.—Furse of \$200, mile and repeat, under saddle; \$100 to the first, \$60 to the second and \$40 to the third horse.

John Rogers' b. m. Helen. 1 1
Dan Mace's br. m. Josie. 2 2
Alonzo Nodine's bik. g. General. 3 3

Time, 2:57—2:53½.

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSE.

Thormanby, another of the fashionable racing stallions of England, it is learned by recent ad vices, died very suddenly at Newmarket on Saturday, February 27. The cause of death was apoplexy, induced by over excitement. Thormanby Merry at Doncaster, having been returned unsold from the yearling sales. As a two-year-old he had from the yearling sales. As a two-year-old he had a lot of work to perform, running on no fewer than fourteen occasions, and winning nine times. After his brilliant form as a two-year-old, he became a prominent favorite for the Derby in 1860, and though there were thirty starters for that event, Thormanby won easily by a length and a half. This victory gave Mr. Merry upward of £30,000 in bets, which with the stake, worth that season £6,200, and over £3,500, won by Thormanby as a two-year-old, made up a nice little fortune. The best of Thomanby early stock was Plaudit, who was the first conqueror of Achievement, but doubtless the finest son of the horse was Atlantic, the winner of the Twa Thousand Guneas or last year. The following description of Thormanby was written some time before his death.

before his death.

Thormanby is a golden chestnut, with a narrow blaze in his face, which extends to the border of his upper lap. He has a white near hind hoel, and his mane and tait the latter reaching nearly to the ground slightly partake of the color known as flaxen, he stands sixteen sands his, and is more remarkable for his exquisite symmetry than for extraordinary power at first sight, on a mearer inspection, his strength is properly discussed on nearer inspection, his strength is properly distributed over the parts most in need of 1t. In short, he is every inch horse, with not an ounce of superfluous number throughout his entire trame. Thormanby's great points are his beauting, arched joins, and great neglish from hip to hook, and in this part of his conformation nearly all his stock that I have seen are amaging the him. He has a fine temper and is perfectly sound and clean on his legs, except a slight thickening on the sheath of the lack tendon of his off fore leg, but the ligament itself is sound and intact as on the day he was toaled.

THE YACHT TIDAL WAVE.

COMMODORE VOCERIS' EXCURSION IN THE WEST INDIA WATERS.

(From the Nassau (Bahamas) Guardian, March 6.] Yesterday Commodore W. Voorhis invited be-tween thirty and forty of our lellow citizens and others to take a cruise with aim in his fine Ameri-can yacht Tidal Wave. The party were on board by ten A. M., and at the report of a brass gun ried us over the bar in a twinkling, and Mr. Kemp, the pilor, was requested to take the inhy-like sensoner through Donglas channel to Cochanic's anchorage; thence, passing along the southern shore of Rose Island, she entered the eastern pas-sage of our haroar and anchored of Rawson

sage of our harbor and anchored of Rawson square before sunset.

Nothing could exceed the kind attention of the Commodore, Mrs. Voorols and their family to the guests, among whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Robinson and sister, Lady Anderson and daughters, Hon. Mahlou Chauce, United States Consul; Colonel Thompkins, United States Army; Surgeon Major Jameson, M. D.; Lieutenant Commander Hamilton, R. N., and two officers of Her Majesty's ship Zephyr; Q. A. King Harman, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, a number of the members of the boat clubs of Sr. George and St. Andrew, &c. The resements were ad libitum, and of the best kind, During the trip several amsteurs sang some popular songs and choruses, one of the Commodore's sons playing the accompaniments. Altogether the day was most enjoyable one, and it will long be remembered with the most pleasing reminiscences.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE

There was a meeting of the East River Bridge directors held resterday afternoon. Ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy presided. A resolution was passed authorizing the Executive Committee to borrow \$300,000 for sixty days or longer to pay for the lands which are necessary for the anchorage of the bridge on the New York side. It was also resolved to proceed with the work for the year as laid out by the Chief Englineer, with the exception of making contracts, which action is to be left to the Board of Directors, No officer of the Board shall be allowed to have any pecuniary interest in contracts or insterial. The bylaws were so amended that the committees shall be composed of part New York and part Brooklyn men.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. David's Society was held last evening in the church in Chrystie atrect, near Delancey street, John L. Davis presiding near Delancer street, John L. Davis presiding. The Treasurer reported a permanent fund of \$3,500; distributed to needy members during the year, \$191, and a balance in the treasury of \$35. The society owns besides fourteen lots in the cyprus Hills Cemetery valued at \$2,300. The Secretary reported the present membership of the society as 130. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, William Miles; First Vice President, John T. Davis; Second Vice President, D. L. Jones, Recerding Secretary, W. R. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, John Evant; Treasurer, James Jenes; Chapisin, Rev. W. R. Williams, and Physician, L. W. Owens.